

Chariton Courier

G. P. Vandiver, Publisher.

KEYTESVILLE, MISSOURI.

Invention is the twin sister of poverty.

Men with long heads seldom have long faces.

Money talks, but a little scare is apt to shut it up tight.

"Twenty minutes for dinner," is one railway time-table.

There is no place like home when it comes to drawing a small salary.

Accompny prayers for the poor with donations of food and clothing.

It is not over-education, but misdirected education that is to be deprecated.

You may be the son of a great man, but remember no one can inherit merit.

A genius is a man who does things that other people say it is impossible to do.

It is not the clothes a man wears—it is the way his society wears that counts.

Sometimes a man has his own way according to a diagram furnished by his wife.

Many a man doesn't care what a tailor charges for clothes—just so he charges it.

Mayor Ashbridge of Philadelphia sort of proved Mr. Hanna's check mate, as it were.

If we would but only take care of children, grown people would generally take care of themselves.

We should continually examine ourselves whether we are arguing for the love of truth or the love of triumph.

There might be a duel between Castellane and the editor of the Figaro if each were not beneath the contempt of the other.

An alleged "Scotch count" has been borrowing money in Ohio. He has not been returning it. In fact, he himself has not yet returned.

The man who knows nothing about women thinks they are angels; the woman who knows nothing about men thinks they are devils; to say they are both human beings covers the ground.

The defect of mathematics, as an exclusive or too predominant study, is that it has no connection with human affairs and affords no exercise of judgment, having no degrees of probability.

Wireless telegraphy in railroad service is to be given a practical test by the Ann Arbor line. A contract between the railroad company and the Marconi company was closed recently and arrangements for installing the new system will begin at once. It will be used in connection with the Ann Arbor's ferry line between Frankfort and Menominee, Mich. The distance across the lake between these points is about eighty-three miles and hitherto messages pertaining to the business have been transmitted around the lake.

Bubonic plague, the terror of the Orient, has made its appearance almost simultaneously at Manila, Adelaide and Honolulu. In the Philippines, in Australia and in Hawaii, fortunately, energy and intelligence are in command and every precaution possible will be taken not only to limit the plague but to stamp it out at once. In Manila the military government has already inaugurated an effective quarantine. Vigilant efforts are especially necessary, as there is no sewerage in the capital of the Philippines. In Honolulu drastic measures have been resorted to in the burning of the Chinese quarter of the city, where the deadly disease had effected a lodgment. With energetic action it is to be hoped the plague may be stayed.

One is at a loss which to admire most, the general or the censor, on account of the greatest British victory in South Africa. For about a month prior to Jan. 17 Gen. Buller had been gathering his forces and perfecting his plans for a desperate attempt to get across the Tugela river. This was supposed to be a tremendous undertaking, for the Boers swarmed—in the London dispatches, at least—on the other side of the stream. The hostile armies lay face to face with only the river between them. Then, abruptly, Gen. Buller went across. The dispatches tell of a few Boers who were in swimming, and of a few more who were seen on a hill—both parties of the enemy promptly dispersing. But where was the Boer army and what became of the battle?

Since the sailor, the physician, and every other practitioner, each in his own department, gives the preference to unassisted common sense only in those cases where he himself has nothing else to trust to, and invariably resorts to the rules of art when he possesses the knowledge of them, it is plain that mankind universally bear their testimony, though unconsciously and often unwillingly, that systematic knowledge is preferable to conjectural judgments, and that common sense is only our second best guide.

FIVE BLOCKS IN ST. LOUIS

North Broadway District Swept by Fierce Flames.

ONE FIREMAN MEETS DEATH.

The Worst Conflagration Since the Historic Fire of 1849—The Whole Fire Department Called Out—Incendiarism Suspected.

Fifteen hundred thousand dollars' worth of property went up in smoke in St. Louis Sunday.

The greater part of four blocks of buildings and contents, between Third and Sixth streets, Franklin avenue and Morgan street, are a mass of charred and blackened ruins.

One fireman was killed by being buried under the ruins of one of the burned stores; eleven men were injured, five of them severely, by falling debris and live wires. Every engine, hose, truck, tower and fuel wagon at the command of the department was called into service.

What only two days ago was a center of business activity is now a scene of desolation.

James Cummings, night watchman for Penny & Gentles, was arrested on the statements of persons who claimed to have seen a man in the building just before the flames appeared. He denies all knowledge of the fire.

At 9:40 o'clock Sunday morning fire was discovered in the big department store of Penny & Gentles. Alarms were turned in which brought out every available element of the city's big fire department. The flames spread to Schaper Bros.' retail dry goods establishment, then, overleaping Broadway, attacked the big Crawford storehouse, which was consumed in turn. The famous escaped total destruction by fire as by a miracle, only to fall a victim to severe damage by smoke and water.

Among the chief sufferers by the fire are Penny & Gentles, Famous, Schaper Bros., D. Crawford & Co.'s warehouse, The People's; A. Nasse, wholesale grocer; Schisler-Cornell Seed company, Plant Seed company, Krenning Glass company, Johnson Bros.' drug store, Bassett's plumbing establishment, McLain & Alcorn Commission company, Derr Bros., Mueller-Bloss Commission company, Nelson Distilling company, Diehl's dental parlors, Hake & Sons Commission company, George A. Benton, produce; Bauer Flour company; Shaw & Richmond, produce; Fred Pohlman's saloon, and several other firms, whose losses were light in comparison.

SOCIAL LION FALLS.

A. H. Gildersleeve, a Chicago Society Man, Is a Fugitive.

Chicago, Feb. 4.—Alexander Haviland Gildersleeve, who has been lionized and entertained by the swifdorn of Chicago for the past two months, disappeared Wednesday, taking with him the proceeds of numerous robberies and leaving his friend and sponsor, William Carpenter Camp, to pay a lot of debts he guaranteed. Mr. Camp also lost jewels belonging to his wife valued at \$1,000. Pawn tickets for these valuables and many more were found in Gildersleeve's trunks, which he left at the Auditorium annex, in his hasty departure on a Michigan Central train Wednesday night. Gildersleeve is said to belong to a prominent family at Foughkeepsie, N. Y., and is a nephew of Judge Gildersleeve of the New York Supreme court.

TRANSPORT MAY BE LOST.

No News of the Mananense Since She Left Manila, on Dec. 8.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Many inquiries have been received at the war department relative to the safety of the transport Mananense, which left Manila for San Francisco on Dec. 8, and has not since been heard from, although several vessels which left Manila after her have reached San Francisco in safety. So far as is known at the war department no officers or enlisted men were embarked on the Mananense for the return voyage. Her officers and crew were not employed by the owners of the vessel, which was only chartered for the trip to Manila.

Agreement with Germany.

London, Feb. 5.—In the house of commons Friday the Rt. Hon. William Brodrick, under secretary of state for foreign affairs, stated that the German government has undertaken to see to it that nothing contraband of war shall be shipped by Germans to South Africa. The British government has agreed that German mail steamers shall not be interfered with except under the gravest suspicion.

Fortune for Oshkosh Men.

Oshkosh, Wis., Feb. 5.—Timothy M. Walker of Omro and his son, Millard T. Walker, a machinist in this city, have received notice that they are sole heirs to a fortune of nearly \$100,000 in cash and gilt-edge securities, left by the elder Mr. Walker's sister, Mrs. Nancy Maria Dikeman of Castleton, Vt., who died at Omro a few weeks ago while on a visit to her brother.

Arrested on Murder Charge.

Memphis, Mo., Feb. 5.—Julius Courtney is under arrest here charged with the murder of William Hill, by giving him a drink of beer containing strychnine. Courtney was charged with keeping a gambling house, and Taylor was a witness against him.

Edith Quiek Not Guilty.

Peru, Ind., Feb. 5.—The jury in the Mrs. Edith Quiek case returned a verdict of acquittal late Friday night. It was no surprise, as it was generally supposed the state had not offered sufficient direct evidence.

MEDIATOR AT FRANKFORT.

The Legislature will Assemble at Frankfort Without Interference.

Feb. 4.—Gov. William Goebel of Kentucky died Saturday night at 6:44 o'clock. His death was kept secret until Lieut. Gov. J. C. W. Beckham was sworn in as governor.

Gov. Beckham took the oath of office, which was administered by the Clerk of the Court of Appeals. His first official act was the appointment of an Adjutant General, and the publication of the legislature order discharging Adjutant-General Collier, and ordering the militia to their homes.

Kentucky seems on the verge of a bloody civil war. Saturday's developments were startling, and are expected to cause a crisis in a few days.

Taylor flatly refused to recognize a habeas corpus writ, issued by Judge Moore. He defied the sheriff of the county, who presented it, and refused to admit him to the capitol grounds. Judge Moore was highly incensed, and says that the writ will be executed on Taylor if it takes force to do it. A clash between the deputy sheriffs and the militia may be the outcome.

Judge Cantrill issued an injunction, restraining Taylor from preventing the legislature assembling at the capitol. No attempt was made to serve it, because it was known that Taylor would ignore the court.

Feb. 5.—A consent has been obtained from each faction by a prominent lawyer of Louisville to abandon the legislative plan as set down. Taylor had issued a call for session at London on Tuesday, and Beckham called a session for Louisville on Monday. They have both agreed to a session at Frankfort Tuesday.

It has practically been decided that the remains of Gov. Wm. Goebel will be buried in Frankfort in the cemetery overlooking the Kentucky river, where Daniel Boone, Richard M. Johnson and several Kentucky governors, eminent jurists and soldiers have been buried.

Frankfort, Feb. 6.—A truce between seven accredited representatives of the Democratic party and seven of the Republican party was reached last night. By their agreement, Taylor will withdraw his troops and recognize the action of the legislature. This means the seating of Beckham as governor.

Prior to the treaty of peace, the situation was kaleidoscopic, changing almost hourly.

Sunday it was determined by the Democratic legislators to hold a majority session of the legislature in Louisville Monday morning. Republican legislators had gone to London to attend the meeting called there by Taylor for Tuesday.

Late Sunday night a conference between Democrats and Republicans at Frankfort resulted in an understanding that the sessions planned for London and Louisville were to be called off and the entire legislature was to meet at Frankfort Monday.

Acting under this impression, democratic legislators went to Frankfort, and were surprised to learn that Taylor still held his intrenched control of the capitol grounds, and that the meeting for London had not been abandoned. On the contrary, Taylor issued a statement that his order would not be revoked unless there was a change in the situation. Then came the agreement last night.

The suspension of execution of the injunction against Taylor and his release of Alonzo Walker prevented any clash with the court officials yesterday. Sheriff Sutton laid in ammunition in anticipation of any trouble in enforcing any of the court's orders.

The republican legislators who assembled at London Monday held a caucus and outlined the plan to pursue at the prospective meeting today, which is now called off.

Goebel's body will lie in state at Covington today.

Feb. 7.—As a result of a conference with his counsel early this morning, Taylor decided that he would ratify today the peace treaty arranged by leaders of the Democratic and Republican parties at Louisville Monday.

Yesterday the text of the agreement reached by the Louisville conference was presented to Taylor by three of the Republican signers of the document. Taylor studied it carefully, and then announced that he would consult with his attorneys, and that he would not announce his decision until today.

Consultation between Taylor and his attorneys began last evening, and lasted late into the night.

On the surface there were no indications that the de facto governor had weakened. He still held the capital by armed force.

He had countermanded the orders calling more troops to Frankfort. Another indication that he would acquiesce in the proceeding of the conference was his statement to the effect that if he could restore peace, he would not let his personal ambition stand in the way.

Adjutant General Castleton continues to organize the new national guard at Louisville.

The Republican legislators held a meeting at London yesterday. Some of Taylor's adherents were absent. There was no quorum, and nothing was attempted other than the passing of resolutions on Goebel's death.

An enormous crowd flocked to Covington to pay tribute to the memory of the assassinated governor.

Through New England States.

Holyoke, Mass., Feb. 5.—William J. Bryan arrived here from Montpelier in time for an early breakfast with Christopher T. Callahan, chairman of the democratic state committee. At 2 o'clock Mr. Bryan boarded a train bound for Chicopee, where he spoke to an immense assemblage in the city hall. Later he went to Springfield, where, after addressing a public meeting in the city hall, he held a reception in the mayor's office. He returned here tonight.

GREAT BRITAIN YIELDS ALL.

Accepts Nicaragua Treaty Without Demanding Concessions.

NOW GOES TO THE SENATE.

Renounces All Claims to Joint Control—Probably Influenced by Desire to Retain Friendship of This Country During Her War.

Washington, Feb. 7.—It is stated on high authority that there is no secret understanding whereby any concession in Alaska or elsewhere is to be made to Great Britain in exchange for the consent to modify the old Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

The new convention, which modifies the old treaty so as to remove all international obstacles for the exclusive control of the Nicaragua canal by the United States, was signed Monday by Secretary Hay and Lord Paunceforte, the British ambassador. It was sent to the White house immediately after the signatures and seals were attached, and by the president it was sent to the senate, where it was discussed in executive session.

Relates Only to Canal.

Members of the foreign relations committee who have been in the confidence of Secretary Hay, and have been frequently consulted during the negotiations, say the new convention relates only to the canal, modifying the first article of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty so as to remove the claim of Great Britain to joint control of such an enterprise. It was drawn by Secretary Hay and accepted by the British ambassador.

There is nothing in the treaty to preclude the United States from protecting as well as controlling the canal, though the old provision guaranteeing the neutrality of the canal remains. The canal is to be open to all commerce and to the navies of all nations. All European nations are expected to join in the guarantee of neutrality, but the policing of the waterway and the protection from land and sea are incumbent upon this government.

Why She Yielded.

What induced Great Britain to remove her objections to the American canal is only conjecture. At first the British ambassador hoped to secure concessions in regard to the Alaskan boundary in return for the abrogation of this treaty, but the Canadians upset all negotiations in regard to the boundary by their stubborn insistence upon securing a port on the Lynn canal, and that hope had to be abandoned.

Another objection in Great Britain is said to have been in favor of her transcontinental railroad, the Canadian Pacific, which is heavily subsidized. The British interests in that railroad were opposed to any isthmian canal.

The most powerful argument, however, is said to be Great Britain's necessity for cultivating more friendly relations with the United States. The South African war has monopolized British attention as has no other political event in the last half-century. The empire is in danger, and there is little sympathy in continental Europe.

In the Senate and House.

In the senate, after the transaction of routine matters, Mr. Caffery (dem., La.) addressed the senate on the Philippine question.

Before he finished his argument the senate went into executive session, and on rising adjourned.

At the opening of the session of the house that body refused to pass Mr. Barthold's bill providing for the appointment of a committee to examine and report upon the pollution of the river waters by sewage, having in view particularly the discharge of Chicago sewage into the Mississippi river via the new drainage canal and the Desplaines and Illinois rivers.

The house elections committee No. 2 reported its conclusions in the contest of Walter Evans (rep.) against Oscar Turner (dem.) from the Fifth Kentucky district, which were in favor of Turner, the sitting member. The report was adopted by the house.

Mr. Sibley Becomes Excited.

Mr. Sibley of Pennsylvania, in reply to a speech on the Philippine question by Champ Clark of Missouri, declared himself an expansionist, and said he was ready to move his seat to the other (republican) side of the chamber, if it were necessary, to prove his loyalty to what he believed to be good government. This declaration came at the close of a particularly heated debate.

The diplomatic and consular appropriation bill being taken up, was explained by Mr. Hitt. Mr. Dinsmore of Arkansas, head of the minority on the committee, addressed the house. He said there was no occasion for argument on the bill, for it met the unanimous approval of the committee. The committee then arose and the house adjourned.

Woman Burned to Death.

Moline, Ill., Feb. 7.—Mrs. Rebecca Kubitz, 60 years old, fell asleep so close to a hot stove Monday that her clothes caught fire and she was burned to death.

Accused of Stealing Ledger.

Shelbyville, Ind., Feb. 7.—As a result of scandal over the county deficit ex-Auditor E. T. Carson was arrested Monday, accused of stealing the condensed ledger belonging to the auditor's office. He gave bond. The county refused to honor the demand of the bondsmen of ex-Treasurer Wilson for \$31,000, which they advanced to balance the county accounts when he went out of office. Julius Chueden was arrested Monday on three indictments charging him with forgery of bills for painting county bridges.

WAS ANXIOUS FOR PEACE.

Chamberlain Tells Why Britain Was Not Prepared for War.

London, Feb. 7.—A speech, upon which, it is scarcely an exaggeration to say, hung the political fate of its maker, was delivered in the house of commons Monday by the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies. It is against this man, who is universally held to be chiefly responsible for the war in South Africa, that the gathering bitterness and disappointment in British hearts will sooner or later be directed. He practically put the whole responsibility for the present trouble upon fate. Inherent race differences, he said, in effect, made war inevitable, since long before Majuba hill. That was the basis of the argument in his long speech, which was undoubtedly clever, forcible and eloquent. Yet, on the whole, it was disappointing and unconvincing.

Macrum Riddle Unsolved.

Washington, Feb. 7.—The Macrum riddle is still unsolved. Charles E. Macrum, formerly United States consul at Pretoria, came to Washington from New York Monday, and departed at 7:20 o'clock Monday night for East Liverpool, Ohio, his home, leaving the offices of the state department as much mystified as ever as to his reasons for abandoning his post when his presence there was so urgently required. Not only did he decline to tell the newspapers the object of his return home, but he left town without enlightening President McKinley, Secretary Hay, or anybody else.

Sirdar Reports on Egypt.

London, Feb. 7.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Cairo says that Gen. Wingate, sirdar of the Egyptian army, who recently hurriedly proceeded to Omdurman on account of the insubordination among the Sudanese troops there, reports that affairs there were serious, but are now improved. It is reported in Cairo that several native officers were arrested for instigating the insubordination.

Hay Instructed to Inquire.

Washington, Feb. 7.—At the request of the British government, preferred through Lord Paunceforte, the resident ambassador, the secretary of state has sent a telegram to A. S. Hay, United States consul at Pretoria, directing him to make an investigation into the alleged shooting by Boers at Harrismith of an Englishman named MacLachlan because he refused to join the Boer army.

FIGHT ON CANAL PACT.

Strong Opposition to Agreement Develops in the Senate.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Formidable opposition to the Nicaraguan agreement and the terms upon which the abrogation of part of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty were negotiated between Secretary Hay and Ambassador Paunceforte developed in the senate, to which President McKinley transmitted it for ratification. Senators Platt and Hawley of Connecticut, Proctor of Vermont, a number of Democratic senators and the junior senator from Illinois, are arrayed against the treaty in its present form. The objection is based on the neutrality clause of the international agreement, which permits the warships of all nations to pass through the canal in time of peace or war. Other criticisms by senators are directed against pledging this country to refrain from fortifying the approaches and entrances of the canal and the proviso that no nation shall take advantage of the canal by seizing or controlling its gateway.

OPERATOR BLOWN INTO BITS.

Fatal Explosion of a Glycerin Magazine Near Findlay, Ohio.

Findlay, Ohio, Feb. 7.—The principal magazine of the Findlay Glycerin company, twenty miles from here, near Lima, blew up Monday afternoon, instantly killing Operator Giles, injuring five others so seriously that one of them died a few hours later, and the death of the other is a matter of only a few hours.

Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 7.—The magazine of the Reader Stone company, at the quarries of the company on Fairmont road, in East Cleveland, twelve miles from the heart of this city, blew up Monday, destroying the office of the company, and fatally injuring Irvin Reader, son of the proprietor, and seriously injuring Murphy, a driller.

Bloodshed Is Caused.

Chicago, Feb. 6.—Bloodshed marked the resumption of work today at the piano and organ factories. The police were on hand and several of the pickets who interfered with the regular employees of the concern soon found themselves in trouble. W. B. Nelson was shot and seriously wounded in a riot.

Canadian Hanged for Murder.

Sandwich, Ont., Feb. 7.—Levi Steward was hanged for murder in the Essex county jail this morning. He killed "Old Jim" Ross on the night of July 18 last, by a blow on the head with a fence picket, delivered, as Steward afterward confessed, merely for the purpose of robbing Ross.

Edison Is Seriously Ill.

Akron, Ohio, Feb. 7.—Thomas A. Edison is seriously ill in this city, from what his physicians pronounce acute laryngitis. The great inventor had been attending the funeral of his sister at Milan, Ohio, and arrived in this city Sunday, taking immediately to his bed. Although his illness is severe, the attending physicians say they apprehend no fatal termination. Mrs. Edison, who is a daughter of the late Lewis Miller of this city, accompanied him, and they are at the

WILL DISCUSS CURRENCY.

Financial Measure Is on the Senate Calendar This Week.

QUAY REPORT UP WEDNESDAY.

Many Speeches Scheduled—The House Will Take Up the Consular Appropriation Bill—The South African War May Also Come Up.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The currency bill will continue to hold its place on the calendar as the unfinished business each day after 2 o'clock during the present week. No speeches on it are formally announced. Some of the friends of the currency bill, including Senator Allison, have indicated a purpose to address the senate on this measure, but they probably will defer their remarks until the following week. Senator Chandler probably will speak against the bill this week. The speeches formally announced for the week are as follows:

By Mr. Caffery on the Philippine question; by Mr. Butler on the proposed suffrage amendment to the North Carolina constitution; by Mr. Turley, opposition to seating Mr. Quay.

Senator Chandler will make an effort to get up the Quay report during the week, but it is not expected that he will succeed in displacing the currency bill. Senator Pettigrew's resolution on the Boers may receive some attention during the week. It is also probable that during the week Senator Spooner will make a reply to Senator Allen's strictures on the secretary of the treasury in connection with the placing of the public funds in New York banks.

Monday is suspension day in the house, but the regular order was superseded by the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, which Chairman Hitt called up. This bill will raise a wide field of discussion regarding our foreign relations, touching the reciprocity treaties negotiated under the Dingley law, but more especially the question of mediation in the South African dispute.

William Alden Smith of Michigan expects to offer an amendment for a minister to the South African republic and in this way the friends of the Boers may be able to bring the question to a test. Further discussion of the Philippine question also is inevitable. Mr. Hitt hopes to dispose of the bill within two days, but it is probable that he will be disappointed. For the remainder of the week the program is not arranged. A contested election case or the District of Columbia appropriation bill may be brought forward after the diplomatic bill is out of the way.

MAY PRESS CRUMPACKER BILL.

Republicans in Congress Anxious by the Situation in Kentucky.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The probable success of the Goebel democrats in Kentucky has revived interest in the Crumpacker bill, now before the committee on census in the house. The bill is designed to secure statistics which will enable the present congress to readjust the apportionment so as to make the representation more equal throughout the country. In the present house Illinois has one representative for every 50,000 votes cast in 1896, while Mississippi and South Carolina have one representative for every 16,000 voters; Alabama one representative for every 21,000 voters, New York one representative for every 41,000 voters, Missouri one representative for every 45,000 voters and North Carolina one representative for every 37,000 voters.

Say Ice Supply Is Impure.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 6.—A campaign against impure ice is being waged by the reform element of the city. There has been considerable typhoid fever in this city during the last few months, and interested parties have been quietly making an examination of the ice supply. They found that much of the ice used for drinking purposes is cut from alleged springs, which are nothing more than holes sunk in stone quarries, where the water stands for months before it is frozen. In many of the blocks of ice taken from these holes are masses of green slime, and other extraneous matter, which is productive of typhoid.

Collision in a Bank Deal.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 6.—Rumors of a deal in connection with the closing up of the affairs of the defunct First National bank of Emporia have reached the ears of the comptroller of the currency, he sent Inspector A. D. Lynch from Washington to investigate, with the result that Major Calvin Hood, president of the Emporia National, who bought the land owned by the defunct bank last night, turned over \$19,000 above the original purchase price.

Emperor Kuang-Han Alive.

Peking, Feb. 6.—Emperor Kuang-Han, who since Jan. 25 has been generally believed to be dead, is alive and still is nominally reigning.

Collier Washenaw in Peril.

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 5.—The big collier Washenaw, plying between San Francisco and Nanaimo, is in grave peril near Cape Flattery. Its machinery has broken down and it lies helplessly at anchor, if the remainder of the mercy ones were here with us, we ening to better enjoy life on Ross Creek, less the unexpected develops, our end this will be a pretty fair place to end our days.

MRS. S. A. BRIGHAM.